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Week ended June 2, 1904: No deaths.

Prevailing disease, malarial fever.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
May 27	Mount Vernon	New Orleans, La..	21	1	0	2
29	Taunton.....	New Orleans, La., via Limon, C. R.	24	0	0	0
June 1	Baker	New Orleans, La..	42	0	0	0
2	Fort Morgan	Mobile, Ala.....	22	8	0	14

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Plague in Lima and Antofagasta.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, May 18 and 23, as follows:

During the week ended May 14, 1904, there were 10 new cases of plague in Lima with 4 deaths. Nine patients were discharged as recovered. This information is not official.

During the week ended May 21, 1904, there were 9 new cases of plague in Lima, with 6 deaths. Ten patients were discharged as recovered. No cases are reported in Callao. This information is not official. In Antofagasta the disease still exists, with a reported slight decrease in the number of cases. In Lima there seems to be some increase in the virulence, as some cases die in from eighteen to twenty-four hours. A cat was sent to the hygienic laboratory about twelve days ago with large buboes. Bacteriological examination by Doctor Biffi confirms the provisional diagnosis of plague.

Plague situation in Peru—Recommendations relative to quarantine measures.

The sanitary situation is as follows: Pacasmayo, Callao, Mollendo, and Pisco were among the first Peruvian ports to be infected with plague. San Pedro was infected a little later, but this place is 6 miles inland from Pacasmayo. Lima was probably infected months before it was officially announced, and although the authorities are actively engaged in combating the disease the bad sanitary conditions make this a very difficult task.

Officially plague exists in Lima and Chosica, but in no other places in Peru. I regard Callao as infected. I am willing to admit as a probability that there are no infected ports north of Callao at present, but as there is still some communication between these ports and Callao and Chilean ports, we may receive infection in some of them at any time. This, possibly, might be obviated by installing in Callao a proper sulphur disinfecting apparatus, which will probably be done within a few days. In my opinion, all vessels from Chilean ports should be disinfected here to kill rats before being cleared for Panama. It is evident that vessels touching at Callao will require this disinfection. The importance of this measure is emphasized by

the history of rats dying on the steamship *Loa* and the actual finding of infected rats on the *Limari*. These vessels call at Panama and the usual South American ports. If the Republic of Panama will properly support this office it will be an easy matter to enforce the following measures here:

- (1) Limited communication of the personnel with the shore.
- (2) Inspection of personnel prior to sailing.
- (3) Disinfection of baggage, etc., of all persons embarking at this port.
- (4) Disinfection of vessel to kill rats.
- (5) Observation of steerage passengers for seven days prior to embarking.

With the exception of the observation of steerage passengers for a period of seven days these measures are being enforced now. Arrangements are being made for this observation, and it will be enforced very soon. A second disinfection to kill rats is required by the authorities in Guayaquil, and they have efficient apparatus. A second inspection of the personnel is made at Guayaquil by the service officer stationed at that port.

I do not look for an early termination of plague in South America. In my opinion we are facing a condition which may last for an indefinite period, perhaps for years.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Quarantine transactions.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, April 26, as follows:

Quarantine transactions in the Philippine Islands during the month of March, 1904.

PORT OF MANILA.

Bills of health issued:

To steamers for United States ports.....	3
Foreign ports	47
Domestic ports	217
To sailing vessels for United States ports	1
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	154
Total	422

Vessels inspected:

Steamers from United States ports.....	11
Foreign ports	47
Domestic ports	201
Sailing vessels from United States ports	0
Foreign ports	0
Domestic ports	155
Total	414

Passengers on arriving boats inspected:

On steamers, cabin	1,741
On steamers, steerage	6,865
On sailing vessels, cabin	2
On sailing vessels, steerage	855
Total	9,463